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(3 - 9 August 1953)

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1. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: Peking in numeral code (Aug. 6) transmitted a correspondent's report from Moscow, which called the Chinese industrial and commercial exhibit "material evidence" of Sino-Soviet cooperation and of Chinese progress "under the leadership of the USSR." The report termed a "great honor" the fact that Malenkov, Molotov, and other Soviet leaders attended the exhibit.

Peking said in numeral code (Aug. 4) that PRAVDA reported China's Army Day, Chu Te's speech, and Chou En-lai's protest over the shooting down of a Soviet plane in Chinese airspace.

2. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking asserted (Aug. 3) that in accordance with Mao's instructions to "defend and build up border regions," the People's Liberation Army (PLA) in Sinkiang had adopted Soviet methods to improve the Hami "Red Star" Ditch and the Yenchi "Liberation" Ditch, expand irrigation, and introduce new crops.

Peking claimed in numeral code (Aug. 6) that the Central China Steel Mill was heating its furnaces faster at less cost by adopting Soviet methods and, (Aug. 7) that the Shuangya, Chihsi, and Fuhsin collieries successfully increased production through the use of Dombas machines. Peking asserted (Aug. 3) that the Taiyuan heavy machinery factory was built at much smaller cost thanks to the guidance of Soviet experts, who saved 100 billion yuan on the small parts shop alone and eliminated silica refining-equipment costs by using natural silica.

Shanghai asserted (Aug. 8) that the Shanghai wire factory saved 30 billion yuan by substituting Soviet wire specifications for British and American standards. Mukden stated (Aug. 4) that worker Chao Yu-ho, after studying progressive Soviet methods, invented a process to use cement instead of lead in sealing underground pipe connections.

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 7) that 150 translators at the Peking People's University had translated 1,308 Russian textbooks into Chinese. Peking said (Aug. 7) that Chinese theaters would feature films on Soviet history for the benefit of cadres studying the history of the Soviet Communist Party.

3. (1c) SOVIET PEACE OFFENSIVE: According to Chungking (Aug. 4), the United States accepted Malik's 1951 suggestion for peace talks in Korea only after having lost five battles. The Americans then proceeded to delay the talks because they planned to occupy all of Korea, attack China, and start World War Three, but military pressure forced them to accept the Soviet-supported proposals for peace. Stalin had proposed a peaceful settlement of the Korean question in 1950, a suggestion that was endorsed by all Communist delegations in the U.N., and later Moscow gave full support to Chou En-lai's peace proposals. The signing of the armistice proves that "the strength of the democratic peace camp under the leadership of the USSR is mighty and inviolate."

Chungking added (Aug. 6) that when the Americans crossed the 38th Parallel they ignored the Soviet peace proposals, and only after being driven back to their starting point did they agree to negotiate. The Americans had "profited much" from the Korean War, and had completed a mutual agreement with Rhee to walk out of the scheduled political conference if dissatisfied with its progress.

4. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Haikou (Aug. 5) quoted "comfort letters" sent to Korea as stating that "huge China is your powerful rear echelon." During the last year the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) were said to have assisted Koreans in the farming of 131,000 mou of land, the building of irrigation systems, and the gathering of fertilizer. In addition, the CPV donated 9,300,000 catties of food. Previously, 182 billion-850 million yuan had been raised by the Resist America-Aid Korea (RAAK) movement, to supplement 11,700 tons of food, "scores of tons of disinfectants," and huge amounts of other goods.

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Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 3) that 6,000 special medical workers served in Korea on a rotation schedule. Peking reported (Aug. 7) that Korean orphans brought to Hailung Hsien, Liaotung, had written to Kim Il Sung about their happy life, and added (Aug. 9) that more Korean orphans had been invited to China.

5. (2c) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Antung reported (Aug. 3) that the Northeast Hsian Coal Administration had met to discuss failure of workers to fulfill quotas. Antung said (Aug. 4) that workers at construction site No. 582 had met assignments by better attendance and improved work discipline, and added (Aug. 6) that the Liaotung Industrial Department had directed workers to observe labor discipline and fulfill quotas.

Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 3) that the Ministry of Engineering Construction had stressed the importance of keeping workers' houses in good condition and avoiding overcrowding. Peking (Aug. 6) quoted Chen Shao-min as demanding better management and working conditions in state and private textile mills "which are producing inefficiently."

Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 9) that the National Federation of Cooperatives had directed rural cooperatives to stock goods needed by farmers, as the Government's cotton-buying program might be seriously affected if farmers found nothing to buy with the profits derived from the sale of their cotton. Private merchants were accused of utilizing goods shortages to raise prices. Peking in numeral code (Aug. 5) reported a PEOPLE'S DAILY article which urged Burma to "free herself from American aid" and develop trade with the People's Democracies.

Shanghai announced (Aug. 6) that the City Government would regulate private contractors, because they had been veering away from official leadership, cheating on labor and materials, and rejecting Government processing contracts.

6. (3a) INDOCTRINATION PROGRAM: Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 3) that the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce had ordered business circles "to study the economic policy of the common program," and carry out current policies. Peking said (Aug. 7) that Chinese youth were enthusiastically studying Mao's instructions to the Youth Congress.

Mukden asserted (Aug. 4) that several campaigns had implemented democratic Government in the Heiho Special District by improving the political consciousness of the masses. Sian said (Aug. 6) that the Northwest Administrative Committee had adopted resolutions on the Marriage Law and on the misuse of statistical forms.

Antung (Aug. 3) reported that political study classes were discussing Chapter Nine of the "History of the Soviet Communist Party." Nanking (Aug. 6) stated that Party leadership had been strengthened by study of Chapter Nine. Shanghai said (Aug. 6) that the East China Education Conference had demanded better trained grade school teachers and improved mass education.

According to Chungking (Aug. 7), soldiers must take an interest in political studies in order to understand the "ultimate goal" of the Communist Party--an increase in the people's understanding of Communism, the establishment of the Communist point of view, and the struggle for the realization of Communism in China.

7. (3e) AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS: Peking reported in numeral code (Aug. 3) that Kweichow had allotted 255,000 farm implements to minority peasants. Election cadres in Tejen Hsien were welcomed enthusiastically because they helped dig ditches and fight insect plagues. Peking stated (Aug. 4) that 1,400 adjudication committee cadres in 71 hsien of Szechwan had settled 10,000 peasant disputes.

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Sian (Aug. 5) broadcast a talk on the need to make rural meetings short, infrequent, and to the point. Shanghai (Aug. 5) reported that farmers were buying large amounts of farm tools and fertilizer because higher Government payments for rice and lower prices for goods sold to the peasants had bolstered their enthusiasm.

8. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking announced in numeral code (Aug. 3) that special rewards had been given to inhabitants of the Tibetan Autonomous Area in Szechwan who were working for racial harmony, and that a committee had been established to settle disputes. Peking claimed in numeral code (Aug. 5) that PLA units (in) Mochukungchia, along the Lhasa River, had developed 6,200 mou of waste land which was now producing grain and vegetables. Peking said (Aug. 3) that all circles in Lhasa were enthusiastically supporting the sanitation committee which is to improve local conditions.

Peking stated in numeral code (Aug. 8) that Sinkiang PLA units had maintained cordial relations with local inhabitants by donating 7 billion yuan for the Nationalities College and for farm tools, seeds, and work animals. PLA corpsmen also treated 414,000 medical cases. Sian claimed (Aug. 7) that Northwest minorities aided materially in the RAAK drives.

Tihua reported (Aug. 6) that the Sinkiang Land Reform Committee had ordered millions of copies of land reform documents and titles to be printed in Uighur, Mongolian, Kazakh, and Chinese, for early distribution. Tihua added (Aug. 6) that Tihua Hsien had given 2,500 sheep to destitute nomads, and that the Turfan Hsien Bank had made loans to farmers affected by the locust plague.

9. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking asserted in numeral code (Aug. 3) that the U.S. authorities had established strict censorship to prevent returned American POW's from talking because they feared that the humanitarian treatment which the prisoners received might "provide good propaganda material for the Communists."

Peking said (Aug. 5) that the Burmese press blamed America for creating an economic crisis through the depression of world rice prices. Peking reported (Aug. 6) that the USSR had protested the flight of an American B-50 aircraft over Soviet territory.

Chungking asserted (Aug. 6) that American imperialists have been China's traditional enemy since 1844, and that China has many blood debts to pay. Since the war, the Americans had occupied Taiwan, remilitarized Japan, and maintained the menace of Chiang remnants on the Southwest border.

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